

MICHIGAN



FARMER

AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST.

"AGRICULTURE IS THE NOBLEST, AS IT IS THE MOST NATURAL PURSUIT OF MAN."

VOLUME II. >

JACKSON, APRIL 15, 1844.

< NUMBER 5.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER, PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY,

(on the first and fifteenth of each month,) by

D. B. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS,

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

The Farmer is offered to Agents and clubs at the following low rates:—Six Copies for \$5; Ten copies for \$7; Fourteen copies for \$10; Twenty copies for \$15, and Thirty copies for \$20.—Subscriptions to commence at the beginning or middle of the volume, and no subscription received for less than six months.

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Original Papers from Contributors.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Silk Culture.

MR. MOORE:—As the season approaches when many who have Mulberry trees begin to think of making silk there are those who have the trees, but make no use of them. Now, is it not a duty which we owe to ourselves, and to our country—especially, those of us who have large families—to engage more or less extensively in this branch of domestic industry. The importance of silk culture is beginning to be realized throughout our country, and its practicability is more encouraging. It is but to become general, to ensure a practical knowledge of its culture.—Already the fears and doubts are beginning to wear away. The rage of speculation is over: the sober realities are beginning to come upon us, and those who have persevered, and braved the charge of fanaticism, are beginning to reap the reward of their toils. It is true, that our climate is far north—that our early and late frosts of the season, are detrimental to successive crops, as can be raised in a more genial climate; but we have a season that will produce as valuable crops, and as productive, as at any place in the world. We have but to refer to those, who have persevered and become practically acquainted with the *modus operandi* of cultivation, to know that it is both practicable and profitable. The certainty of markets, and good and uniform prices, makes it more sure than any crop the farmer cultivates.—The business is, in itself, simple, and does not require an outlay of so much capital, or complicated labor, or machinery, as does the manufacture of cotton and wool. It is a fireside business, a home industry—and also a branch of agricultural production. The season occupies a time between seeding in the spring and harvest, and can be better attended to then, than at any other season. As soon as the cocoons are secured, they can be stowed away, and the reeling resumed at any convenient time. The great amount of silk now

worn and used in our country, ought to stimulate us to action, to lower our importations, and enrich, not only our country, but *ourselves*.

The manufacture of silk is now accomplished in many of our Western States. In Ohio, Tennessee, and Indiana, there are manufactories for this purpose, and most kinds of silk goods are made in the greatest perfection, equal to the foreign fabric. What more, then, do we wish for encouragement. There are many families in this State, who could with ease make some twenty or fifty dollars worth every year, without detracting in the least from the regular productions of the farm. Now let every farmer, or mechanic, or whatever occupation he may have, if he only has the trees, seriously consider whether it will adduce to his wealth, and furnish profitable employment for his family, to commence this important branch of home industry.

The numerous experiments which have, within the last few years, been tried, have proved eminently successful and satisfactory. DR. MEADE and DR. G. B. SMITH, the great pioneers in the cause, who have given us the most practical experience, can best be relied upon for correct information. The latter gentleman, who has applied the energies of his mind to a practical investigation of the subject, for many years, has given us the results of his labors—and his theory, and practice founded upon it, in general has proved a sure test.

It is important, however, that those who are commencing the business to be sure that they procure a good and healthy crop of eggs; for a sickly stock produces an uncertain crop, and often proves an entire failure. The Mirabel Pea-nut variety is the most hardy, and ensures the highest price in market. The Mammoth variety is also good. Good eggs, I presume, can be had in this State; if not, I would refer to E. MORRIS, of Burlington, N. J. SILK CULTURIST.

Grass Lake, March, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Spring Wheat.

It is surprising to witness the increase that has been made in the culture of this valuable grain within the last five or six years. It may be said, we think, without exaggeration, to have multiplied more than a hundred fold in that time.—This increase has not arisen from a diminution of the quantity of winter wheat, but is rather in addition to it. The range of spring wheat may be said to be rather wider with many farmers, than winter wheat—or rather that it will succeed better on colder lands, and consequently, as a summer grain, farther north than winter wheat. It cannot endure so great a degree of heat as that sown in autumn, its roots not having that time to spread and penetrate the earth—hence it does not succeed as far south as winter grain.

Spring wheat does not yield, on an average per acre, as much as winter wheat. It seldom exceeds twenty five or falls under fifteen bushels per acre. For flouring, spring wheat is not equal to winter wheat—the flour being less white and not so soft to the feel; it is however preferred by many for bread, as it does not dry as quickly and has a peculiarly sweet and pleasant flavor, which does not belong to the other. Some of the best of our western farmers are aware of this fact, and are in the habit of sowing a few bushels or acres to furnish wheat for their bread.

Formerly but very little wheat was grown in what is called the southern country—now beautiful crops of spring wheat are produced, and the amount will be increased annually as the lands are brought under better cultivation by plowing and manuring. There may be years in which this crop will fail the farmer, but there is none of which the same remark will not hold good—and we think the culture of spring wheat may be considered as permanently established among us.

Jackson, April, 1844.

A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—We have just read an article, written by a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, which more fully discusses this subject. The writer says:

"There has been and in some sections of the west there still exists, a strong prejudice against spring wheat. And as I think it has arisen in consequence of errors committed in the management of it, I beg leave to speak a few words in its favor; and as a set-off I will endeavor to point out some of these errors and give the remedy so far as my experience or observation will enable me.

First, a good article is generally preferred to fall wheat for bread by those who have tried it.

Second, with the same labor bestowed, it will as a general rule yield more per acre than winter wheat.

Third, it being sown in the spring, farmers can raise more wheat with the same amount of help than they could if dependent entirely upon a winter crop. The same argument will also apply in regard to harvesting, as the time of ripening is a little later. The price of a good article is but little less than fall wheat. Now for errors.

First, in general the ground is not properly prepared. It should be plowed in the fall. I raised the past season 23 bushels to the acre on ground thus prepared, without doing any thing to it again but harrowing. If I had plowed it again in the spring, I am confident I should have obtained 35 bushels. On land that was not fall plowed, I obtained but 20 bushels per acre.

Second, the seed is not well prepared. It should be washed in brine, and then as strong a corrosive applied as the wheat will bear without injuring it, in order to free it from smut."

The writer also states, as another error, that "there is not a sufficient quantity of seed sown to the acre. Two bushels is little enough if sown as early as possible in the Spring—more is required if sown late." In proof of this assertion he offers valid reasons, for which we have not room. In conclusion, he remarks:—"Prepare your ground well, wash your seed in brine and lime it, or soak it in lye, and sow it early and plenty of it, and my word for it, you will make it a part of your crop ever afterwards. There is no fog or smoke about it, but all plain sailing."

Food of different Nations.

We have been much interested by the examination of a Report made by Mr. Senior, of England, on the subject of provision for the poor. It is the result of an extensive observation, and wide correspondence. The following is given as the quality of food used by an agricultural laborer, having a wife and four children.

AMERICA.

New York.—Tea, coffee, wheat bread, meat twice a day.

Massachusetts.—Poultry, meat or fish, with rye or Indian bread twice or thrice a day.

Mexico.—Maize prepared either in porridge or their cakes, and beans, with chile, a hot pepper of which they eat large quantities as seasoning.

Carthageno.—Chiefly animal food.

Venezuela.—Maize, vegetables, and fruit.

Uruguay.—Animal food.

Haiti.—Plantains, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables.

EUROPE.

Norway.—Herrings, oat meal porridge, potatoes, oat meal bread, bacon, and salt beef, perhaps twice a week. Brandy in general use, distilled from grain or potatoes.

Sweden.—In the south, potatoes, and salt fish; in the north, porridge, and rye bread.

Russia.—Rye bread, buckwheat, and sour kront; soup seasoned with salt and lard.

Denmark.—Rye bread, inferior coffee, cheese, and butter.

Hanseatic Towns.—Rye bread, potatoes, bacon seldom, porridge, cheap fish.

Mecklenberg.—Good sound food, occasionally meat, and beer.

Wurtemberg.—Pea soup, potatoes, rye bread, meat once or twice a week.

Holland.—Rye, cheese, potatoes, beans, pork, buttermilk, meal soup, and beer.

Belgium.—Bread, potatoes, and milk.

France. (Havre.)—Bread, vegetables, cider, rarely meat, coffee, and molasses.

France. (Brittany.)—Barley bread, potatoes, cabbages, 6 lbs. of pork weekly.

France. (La Loire.)—Bread and vegetables, bacon or other meat now and then.

France. (Bordeaux.)—Rye bread, Indian corn, salt, and butcher's meat rarely.

Piedmont.—No meat, a little wine, bread of maize, and wheat flour.

Portugal.—Salt fish, corn bread, vegetable soup, with oil or lard.

Greece.—Corn or wheat bread, olives, pulse, salt fish and meat occasionally.

European Turkey.—Bread, rice, greens, olives and onions, meat about once a week.

Malta.—Millet soup, barley bread, cheese, herbs, when in employ; out of work, bread and soup only. The same remarks apply to Sicily and Italy.

Mr. Wallace gives the following as the weekly expenditure of a farm laborer in England, whose family consisted of himself, his wife, and two children, and whose wages were 9s. weekly, or about \$2.25.

Two pecks of oat meal, 1s. 6d. Five pecks of potatoes, 2s. 1d. Milk, 1s. Loaf of bread, 6d. Half an ounce of tea, and half pound of sugar, 5d. One pound of bacon, 6d. Fish, 6d. Coal, oil, and soap, 1s. 4d. Tobacco, 3d. Rent, 1s.

The food of the Irish laborer is mostly potatoes; of the Scotch, oat and barley bread, and fish.

The following singular facts are stated in Mr. Chadwick's Report on the operation of the English Poor Laws. It shows a most perverted state of things in that country, one precisely the reverse of that which should exist; and would it not be well to inquire in this country, whether the laborer and the pauper do not fare better than those who struggle to maintain their independence by honest industry? If so, we are approaching results not widely different from those that are bowing down the population of the old world with taxation and distress. In the form of sub-

stantial food, Mr. Chadwick states that in a week—

The transported thief receives	380 oz.
The convicted thief	230
The suspected thief	131
The soldier	163
The able bodied pauper	151
The independent laborer	122

This is reversing the law of nature and society, with a vengeance; and when a government sanctions such flagrant wrongs, it may expect that men will steal and grow fat, rather than work and starve. The food of the laborer in this country is as well illustrated by the anecdote of the Baltimore apprentice, as by any thing we have met with. An apprentice complained to a magistrate that his master was starving him. "Indeed; what does he give you to eat?" "Why—why," lisped the fellow, "nothing but bread, and potatoes, and beef, and mutton, and such like." "Well, what would you have?" "Why—why—plum-pudding, and cakes, and roast turkey, and such like"—*Albany Cultivator.*

INTERESTING TO OLD PEOPLE.—We find in an "old paper" the following method recommended to aged people, as a means of enabling them to preserve their eyesight, or to recover it after it has failed: "Every morning, when washing yourself, dip your face into the water, open your eyes and keep them under the water, as long as you can hold your breath. This strengthens the eye, and cleanses it from the rheum, which deadens the sight, and considerably effects the ball. A gentleman in Maryland, by the name of James Calder, after using spectacles for twenty-five years, followed this plan, and at the age of seventy recovered his sight so as to see without them. Dipping the crown of the head into cold water, every morning, both winter and summer, is a preservative against the head or ear ache, and will materially assist the other operation, in its effect upon the eyes."

CHICKEN MANUFACTORY.—Nature is getting superfluous. We rather think she will soon be voted out of fashion and dispensed with. There is a chap just over our publication office hatching Chickens in a big box, fifty a day, having a thousand eggs always doing. The trouble of attending them is slight, the heat costs very little, and the chickens crack their shells and walk up to their dough and water like wood choppers to their dinner, or sailors to their grog. They are clean, strong, and lively, grow fast and rarely die, (not being dragged through the grass,) and whoever has a hatching machine can have "Spring Chickens" every week in the year, and at small expense. If we could only invent a machine to lay eggs now, hens would be done with.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In an Address lately delivered before the Prince George's Agricultural Society, Md., by Thomas Decken, Esq., he makes the following wholesome remarks:

"Every consideration which can address itself to our understandings and our hearts, enjoins upon us rigid economy in the management of our affairs, and augmented industry and skill. In all verity, economy must become emphatically the order of the day. We must practice it ourselves; daily instil it into our sons and our daughters; and their mothers must inculcate the lesson, not only by their precepts, but examples."

On his own premises, each farmer has an instructive book, always open before him—each springing, growing, or ripening crop, each mode of tillage, each variety of plant, each manure, each different soil—these, and many other things, may be constantly giving him lessons, if he will but keep his eyes open and read. The teachings of others will help him to keep his eyes open—will stimulate and direct inquiry, will cause him to look closely, to reason, reflect, compare, and thus get useful information.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The genuine "root of all evil," is the root of an ACHING TOOTH.

Selecting Seeds.

Great improvement may be made by a judicious selection of seeds. In most all crops, some plants will be found more early, or in some respects superior to others. From such, seeds should be carefully selected.

If a cultivator desires to have any production earlier than usual, after procuring an early kind, let the first seeds that ripen, on a well grown and productive plant, be secured, and so proceed year after year, and in this way a variety will be obtained that will excel in earliness.

Every variety of vegetable may be rendered more productive, by selecting, every year, the seeds of the most productive and well formed plants. And this method of improvement will be found the cheapest that can be pursued, as the difference in the cost of good and poor seed is a mere trifle.

Select peas for seed that grow in long, full pods, on vines that bear abundantly, and if you would have them earlier, take those which ripen first. Choose beans in the same way. Select seed corn from stocks that bear two or more good ears, and take the largest and best formed ears. Choose from stocks that are large at the bottom, and run off to a small top, not very high.

If you would have early onions and few scallions, select for seed a few that ripen first, and have a good form. Select the handsomest turnips for seed, having just the form you would choose, if you would have fine crops for the market; and by this selection for years, you will get a variety that may be relied on.

Follow the same rule in every thing. Like produces like, is a general law of nature; the same in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. There are some exceptions, but not enough to affect materially the general crop of production, and by these exceptions we may profit; for when the exceptions are an improvement, we may follow them out, and in a short time establish a new race or variety; but when the exceptions are inferior, we can reject them.

These objections to general rules offer great advantages, and a wide field for improvement, while the disadvantage is a mere trifle. As a spark will kindle a great fire, so from a single seed of superior excellence, large crops of this superior production may be raised, and widely disseminated for the benefit of thousands.

There is no subject of improvement so much neglected as this; it is within the means of all, and yet few give attention to it. Too many are content to plod on in the old way, and while they spend much in manure and cultivation, they neglect a much cheaper way of improvement, or avail themselves of those made by others in this way, when at less expense they could accomplish it, and perhaps more effectually.

We selected seed from the first pumpkin that ripened, in a variety which we cultivated for several years, and last year some were ripe in two months and five days from the time of planting. Numerous instances could be cited of the above remarks, but it is so clear to every common observer, that no evidence is necessary; but it is important that they be reminded of a subject so much neglected, and with so much loss.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

APPROACH OF SPRING.—In a few weeks we shall begin to witness the happy indications approaching Spring. To-morrow, as it were, the hills, valleys, and fields, will don their light mantles of varied green; the blue bird, robin, chickadee, and bobolink, will enliven the day with their gladdening notes; the infant vernal will lift its little head from its grassy cradle, and smile with a dewy tear of joy in its eye, while the rose and the lilac are breathing sweet fragrance upon the morning air. The frogs will give nightly concerts in their favorite marshes; the mires, tumble-bugs, and caterpillars, will creep upon the velvet lawns; the little lambs will frolic and gambol upon sunny knolls; and calves, loose from their wintry prisons, will kick up their heels, cock up their tails, and canter over the ice in unbounded ecstasy of delight!—*Selected.*

Rainy Days.

How much time is thrown away by some farmers in our country, when the weather will not permit them to work out of doors.—This time might be well improved by every farmer. In the course of a season there are many days of wet weather, in which it is impossible to do work on a farm; therefore when these are lost, (as they are to many farmers of my acquaintance in this vicinity,) they amount to a considerable sum. "Time is money," as the saying is; therefore how important it is for we farmers, at this day of the world, to take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves. Now if this is good advice in money matters, it will surely apply to our domestic affairs—to those hours and half-days, when the rain drives us under shelter. Well, some will ask how these hours and half-days are to be best employed? I will tell you, my brother farmers. Get yourselves a set of carpenter's tools, and make yourself a work bench, and if you can plane a board and drive a nail, you will find enough to occupy all the leisure hours and days you will have in the year. The tools will cost but five or six dollars, such as are most necessary for a farmer's use, and then you will be able to keep your out buildings, stable doors, &c., in good repair, without paying out money. If your barn doors get out of order, the first rainy day you can repair them. If a board on your fence gets loose, put a nail in it or replace it. In this way you can improve all your rainy days, and thereby keep your buildings and fences in good condition.

Many farmers in our country think if any small job of work is necessary to be done on their premises, they must go on and employ a mechanic to do it, when they could very probably do it just as well themselves, and consequently save expense. If a farmer wants any plain and useful furniture for his kitchen, such, for instance, as a plain table, benches, &c., take a rainy day to do it. But it is unnecessary to multiply the many things that might be done or repaired at such times. Every farmer that looks around his premises—if he is not in the habit of so doing—will generally find his out buildings and fences are decaying, and out of repair. Every farmer should accustom himself to the use of tools, and whenever he wants a small job of work done, he can do it himself, without going four or five miles after a carpenter. I know a good many farmers in this vicinity, that have not a hatchet, drawing knife, auger, plane, or work bench, about their premises. The consequence is, their jobs go undone, and they have naught to do in rainy days. Is this economy? I can safely answer, no. Yet such men will carry their grain five miles further to a market where they can get two cents more a bushel. Enough has been said to convince those who do not improve rainy days, that they must inevitably be running down hill, and soon their out buildings, fences, &c., will all be gone.—*Genesee Farmer.*

LEAVES are the lungs of plants; they take oxygen from the air and emit carbonic acid, which is composed of oxygen and carbon.—While the former goes off, the latter remains and converts the sap into a kind of pulp, a part of which consists of carbon. The pulp passes from the upper to the under side of the leaf. The cells where the pulp lodges being yellow, and the carbon of a dark blue, they form, together, the green color of the leaves and young bark.

Points of a Horse.

It was formerly said that a horse should have three qualities of a woman, three of an ox, three of a mule, three of a deer, three of a wolf, three of a sheep, three of a fox, three of a cat, and three of a snake. Mr. Hooper, of the Western Farmer and Gardener, gives the following interpretation of this, from Denton Offutt, the animal manager:

"Three of a woman, deep chest, full bosom, long hair. Three of an ox, eye, nostril, joints. Of a mule, hoof, strength, perseverance. Of a deer, head, legs, hair lays well. Of a wolf, breast, loin, lope. Of a sheep, face, patience, mildness. Of a fox, ear, tail, foot. Of a cat, walk, action, leap. Of a snake, sight, memory, and moulting."

Offutt, whose name is mentioned above, we are told, is much distinguished in Kentucky, for his success in taming animals. His rules, (as given in the Farmer and Gardener,) seem to be simple and rational. His first object is to confine the animals in a small space. Then approach them slowly and quietly—induce them to eat salt from the hand—rub them all over with the hands—always moving the hand with the direction of the hair—speak softly and soothingly to them, rubbing them at the same time about the face and head. Feed them only moderately, so that they may be always ready to take food and water. Never strike them a blow.

To prevent a horse from lying down in harness, he says, "tie him down with a rope, so that he cannot get up, and keep him so ten hours. Then let him get up, and work him for an hour. Give him water from your hand, and feed him; this tends to make him like you, removes fear, and restores confidence."

HORSES.—C. W. Gooch, of Virginia, writing to the editor of the Southport Planter, says: "The ordinary means of purging a sick horse are so slow in operating, that, in many cases, they do no good. I send you a very simple recipe, with which some of your readers may not be acquainted, which I have never known to fail, and regard as the best and simplest. I saw it many years ago in the American Farmer, and have tested it:

"Take a piece of chalk about the size of a walnut, pound it in a mortar, or wrap a rag around it and reduce it to powder with a hammer or any thing else; put the powder into a quart bottle; pour common vinegar into the bottle until the effervescence prevents your pouring in more, and (having the horse ready) drench him with it. But little vinegar can be got into the bottle the first time, so that you will have to pour more into it and drench a second time. Ordinary a pint will do. If it does not operate in five or ten minutes, persevere in the dose, and in a very short time the animal will be well again."

KNOWLEDGE.—There are in knowledge these two excellencies; first, that it offers to every man, the most selfish and the most exalted, his peculiar inducement to do good. It says to the former; "Serve mankind, and you serve yourself;" to the latter, "In choosing the best means to secure your own happiness, you will have the sublime inducement of promoting the happiness of mankind."—The second excellence of knowledge is, that even the selfish man, when he has once begun to love virtue from little motives, loses the motive as he increases the love, and at last worships the Deity, where before he only coveted gold upon its altar.—*E. L. Bulwer.*

Diseases in Sheep.

CURE FOR HOVEN.—Take one fourth pound of lard, 1 pint of milk, boil them down to a pint, mix them well together. Give half of this immediately at blood heat, and the remainder soon after.

Another.—Give a gill of urine with as much salt as it will dissolve.

Hoven arises from eating an excess of wet clover. This should be avoided by keeping the animals from clover fields when drenched with rain or heavy dews, especially when particularly hungry.

CURE FOR SCAB.—To 1 lb. tobacco, add 12 qts. ley from wood ashes of suitable strength for washing, and 4 qts. urine. To this mixture add a second, of 1 gill high wines, one fourth oz. camphor, one fourth oz. Spanish brown, and one half gill spirits of turpentine. The application to be made to the sore and it has never been known to fail.

CURE FOR FOOT ROT.—Pare the foot well and scrape it thoroughly; then add to a wine-glass full of spirits of antimony, a piece of blue vitriol the size of a walnut dissolved in a little urine; rub this well on with a stick. If a sheep is very bad, and foot festering or gangrenous, take the yolk of two eggs, mix them with one or two oz. gum turpentine, and stir them till they make a salve. Put on the salve after you have applied the first prescription, and tie it on with a rag or piece of leather.

The last resort for foot rot is butter of antimony, and a few minutes after, apply white lead freely.

CURE FOR WITHERS COMING DOWN.—Wash them with milk and water before returning them—or boil 2 qts. of milk with a good deal of lard, and wash them often while putting up.

CURE FOR STRETCHES.—Sheep sometimes stretch out their noses on the ground and around on their sides as if in severe pain.—This is frequently occasioned by an involution of a part of the intestine within another, called, when occurring in the human subject, *intorsusceptio*. Immediate relief is afforded when this is the cause, by lifting up the animal by the hind legs and shaking them a few minutes.—*American Agriculturist.*

HARROWING GRAIN.—We have often found great benefit in harrowing grain in the spring of the year, as soon as the ground is well settled and dry, more especially wheat somewhat winterkilled. It stirs the earth, encourages tillering, and adds to the vigor of the growth of the plant. The harrow should be followed by the roller, so as to replace the roots of the plant which may be laid bare by the harrow, and crowd them into the earth. It is hardly necessary to add that the harrow should be light, with short fine teeth. Among the German population of this country, we have seen wooden tooth harrows frequently made use of for this purpose; they asserting, that the teeth were not so liable to injure the plant. We believe that barley, oats and all spring crops may be harrowed to advantage, whenever the surface of the ground becomes somewhat hard and encrusted, which all clay soils are liable to, after a hard rain.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

EPIGRAM.

Why should all girls, a wit exclaimed,
Surprising farmers be?
Because they're always studying
The art of husband-ry.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON: APRIL 15, 1844.

REMOVAL:

The office of the Farmer has been removed into the stone building, north side of the Public Square—where we shall be happy to see patrons and friends, old and new. April, 1844.

Editorial Notices.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—Though this paper is not filled with the usual variety of Original Articles, we think our readers will find that it contains much which may interest if not instruct. The articles upon first page are referred to as containing information which cannot but prove useful to many, and interesting to all, agricultural readers.

It will be seen, by reference to the proper department, that the ladies have not forgotten us—(and why should they, this being a year in which it is their "inalienable right" to exercise peculiar privileges?) ANNETTE is rather sarcastic upon the would-be-fashionables; and, in our humble opinion, her communication testifies that she possesses more of that excellent but exceedingly scarce article, vulgarly called *common sense*, than is usually exhibited in the "daily walk and conversation" of most young ladies (or gentlemen,) in this age of vice and vain-glory. Reader, turn to and peruse page 39—while we sincerely (not affectedly, or because she visits at Judge A.'s and Dr. B.'s,) request Annette to "call again."

"INQUIRER" is informed that we shall give an engraving, together with a full description of "Hatch's Sowing Machine" in the next issue of the Farmer. There are none of the machines, at present, manufactured or for sale in this State—but we trust that some of our enterprising mechanics will soon purchase the right and commence their manufacture.

DEFERRED, till next number: Notices of several eastern Agricultural Papers. Also, "Improvement of Mechanics by Association," "Culture of Beets," and other articles.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—At the last annual Fair of the "Washtenaw County Agricultural Society," an address was delivered by Hon. E. L. FULLER—and the Society passed a resolution, requesting him to furnish a copy for publication. As yet, we believe the address has not been published. We should be pleased to receive and publish the whole, or a portion of it, as may be deemed proper—for even at this late period, we think it would be read with pleasure and profit, and reflect credit upon its able author.

SPRING WHEAT.—A Request.—Will some of our Michigan friends, who have had experience in growing this crop, furnish us the details of their experiments, for publication in the Farmer? If the statements published on our first page, are correct, we have little doubt but that raising Spring Wheat may be made profitable in many sections of Michigan. Give us facts and opinions upon the subject.

AN EXAMPLE.—An old patron and extensive farmer—RUFUS HEMINGWAY, Esq., of Henrietta, Jackson county—called upon us, a few days ago, and subscribed for sixteen copies of the present volume of the Farmer, for distribution among his friends and neighbors.

Work for the Season.

THE present is a very important season with the farmer. The weather is warm and genial—all vegetation is rapidly shooting forth—and every natural agent is brought into requisition to assist the labors of the husbandman.

In imitation of, and to aid nature, every farmer should be up and doing. The ground for most kinds of spring crops should be prepared, and the seed put in as soon as the earth is ready to receive it. And it is important that these crops be well sown and planted—that time and care are bestowed in preparing the ground at the right time—in order to insure profit to the cultivator.—Oats, Barley, Spring Wheat, Rye, Beans, &c., should always be sown as early in the season as possible.

Working Oxen and Horses should be kept in good order, if you wish to have them retain their strength, and able to perform the severe labor that will be required of them for several weeks to come. Give them additional feed and care, and they will do enough extra work to pay for it and be in good condition.

The present is a good time to sow plaster.—We trust those of our farmers who can do so, will obtain and try the Grand River Plaster, this season. It should be sown at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Experience proves that it has the best effect when sown on grains or grasses, which have started sufficiently to cause a considerable part of the dust to lodge upon the leaves. Plaster should not be used on wet clay lands, it being of no value on such soil. Sandy and gravelly soils are benefitted most by plaster—and it is on such soils, also, that ashes are most valuable.—The use of plaster on such soils, increases the growth of clover to an astonishing extent. With the use of *Grand River Plaster*, we believe, as good and heavy crops of clover can be raised on our openings, and other rolling lands, as on any meadow land at the east. Let those who are not convinced, try the experiment.

Trees may be safely transplanted at this season, if proper attention is given to them. This is a matter which should no longer be neglected by Michigan farmers. The man who has a farm, or half an acre of cultivated land, and does not plant fruit trees (providing he can obtain them,) is worse than a heathen, and should not be allowed to buy, beg, borrow, or steal fruit of his neighbors. And while you are transplanting useful, do not forget the pleasure which may be derived from decorating your premises with ornamental trees and shrubbery.

THE GARDEN should receive a proper share of labor and attention "about these days." Read the article headed "Sowing Seeds of Garden Vegetables," published on next page.

Those farmers who have nothing to do, in wet weather, at this busy season, are referred to an article under the caption of "Rainy Days," published on preceding page.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Speedy Cure for a Foundered Horse.

EDITOR OF THE FARMER:—I send you the following prescription, which you may give a place in your useful journal, if you think it will be any advantage to farmers and travelers.

As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the great-

ness of the founder. In extreme cases, you may bleed him until he becomes weak from the loss of blood—or as long as he can stand up. Then raise his head, as common in drenching; and with a spoon put far back in his mouth dry salt, until you get him to swallow one pint—being careful not to let him drink too much. Then anoint freely around the edge of his hoofs, with spirits of Turpentine, and your horse will be well in two hours.

A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The bleeding arrests it from the blood, the salt from the stomach and bowels, and the turpentine from the feet and limbs.

I have also known a foundered horse turned in, at night, on grass feed; in the morning he would be well, having been purged by the green feed. All founders must be attended to immediately.

Spring and Summer Beer.

As yet I have seen nothing in your pages relative to making Beer. Therefore I will present a recipe—and, if you think it worthy of a place in the Farmer, please insert.

A handful of hops and some boughs of spruce, boiled in 2 or 3 gallons of water. Put 3 quarts molasses and ½ lb. of ginger in a cask that will hold 15 gallons, and pour the liquid in and shake them well; then fill up with cold and warm water, so that when the cask is full it will be about blood warm. Then pour in one quart of good yeast, and shake it well together. It will be fit for use in about 12 hours.

Half of a small vial of essence of spruce may be used, instead of boughs, and should be put in with the molasses and ginger. I have made beer by this recipe for a number of years, and know it to be good.

B. MESLER.

Jackson, Co., April, 1844.

OBITUARY.

[FULLY concurring in its justness, as a tribute to one who was truly a learned and useful man, we copy the following notice from the New England Farmer.]

It is our painful duty to announce the decease, in the midst of his usefulness, of WILLIS GAYLORD, Esq., principal editor of the Albany Cultivator. He died at his residence, Limerock Farm, Onondaga County, N. Y., on the 27th ult., after an illness of thirty-three hours.

MR. GAYLORD, as a practical writer on agriculture, has left few equals, and we believe no superior, on this side of the Atlantic. The volumes of the old Genesee Farmer (which he formerly edited,) and "The Cultivator," constitute a monument of his services that will perpetuate his memory in connection with that of BUEL and GARNETT, PETERS and FESSENDEN, and other distinguished laborers in the great cause of American agriculture, and whose names and labors are identified with its history.

As we had not the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with MR. GAYLORD, we must leave it to others to do justice to his virtues as a man.—But as an advocate of the interests, and a counselor for the prosperity of our farmers, we can speak of his worth from knowledge,—and when we say that he has conducted with undiminished ability, the periodical which attained such distinguished eminence under the management of the lamented BUEL, we pronounce a panegyric on his worth which we think justified by his merits.

But he is now beyond the reach of human eulogy or detraction; the hand so late employed in useful labor, is palsied in death: but his works survive him, and will continue to exert an influence long, long after his body shall have mouldered into dust. May his mantle fall upon his successor.

Sowing Seeds of Garden Vegetables.

The seasons are so variable, that no exact time can be specified for sowing the different kinds of seeds; but a few general directions may be found of service. For an ordinary farmer's garden, where no hot-beds or extraordinary means are adopted to obtain early productions, it will be soon enough to prepare the ground and plant one-half of the garden, in this climate, during the last half of April, or, when the ground has become dry enough to work freely, and danger from severe frosts is mostly over. Peas are the first to be sown, and may be put in the ground as soon as the snow is fairly off if it is desired. Sow one of the early varieties first, and Marrowfats 2 or 3 weeks afterwards. Lettuce and spinage may also be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground—this should be done on the sunny border before mentioned: Next sow parsneps, carrots, salsify, onions and early beets—(winter beets ought not to be sown till about a month later.) About the last week in April, or the first of May, plant a few early potatoes, also a little early corn, and some China or six-week beans. If the weather should prove wet and cold, the two last may fail; but if favorable, they will succeed. If there is no hot-bed or other source to depend on for a supply of plants, sow at this time cabbage, cauliflower, tomato and celery seeds, on the warm border, and cover during frosty nights.

Early in May, or as soon as the ground begins to get warm, and danger from frosts is over, plow the other half of the garden, and plant sweet corn for the main crop, dwarf and pole beans, marrow-fat peas and early cucumbers and squashes. Sow early radishes on the border, or between the hills of cucumbers. About a week later, plant the main crop of cucumbers, melons, winter squashes and Lima beans. (These will all be apt to fail, and the seeds rot, if the weather should prove wet and cold for many days after planting.) Sow all kinds of small seeds, as herbs, &c., on the border or elsewhere, about the middle of May. Radishes and lettuce may be sown every two or three weeks, if desired. Early turneps may also be sown, if the ground is suitable, and free from the insects—they will succeed better later.

About the first of June plant more sweet corn, if desired for late use; also, cucumbers for pickling. Sow some peas if wanted; blood beets for winter use, re-sow any crops that have failed, and fill up all vacant ground except what is wanted for cabbages, tomatoes, &c. Plant these as soon as the plants are of a suitable size.

Larionics.

Itch in Swine.—The Farmer's Journal states that this may be immediately cured by rubbing the animals affected, with a mixture in equal parts of brimstone and lard.

Salt as Manure.—In the interior of France, three hundred lbs. of salt are estimated equivalent to, from three to four thousand lbs. of plaster, for manuring land.

Cream.—Set milk vessels as high up as possible, and there will be a large quantity of cream.

Milk Cows.—Salt milk cows nearly every morning while milking, to make them let down their milk when they are disinclined to do so.

Lime.—Indispensable in the soil for the produce of good wheat.

Ashes.—A very valuable application on land.

Manure.—Apply twenty loads per acre, on poor ground, for potatoes.

Permanent Milkers.—Spaying heifers from four to eight years old, one month after calving, will render them such milkers as not to fall off much for several years.

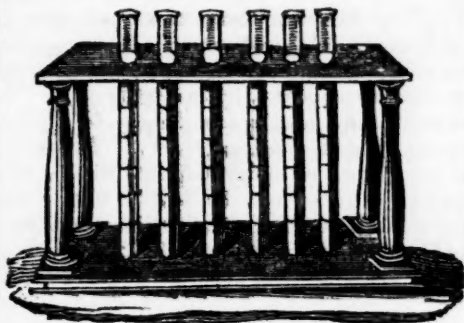
The Vine.—Procure either the Isabella or Catawba, and plant a small vineyard, and their produce will not be considered a useless one.

To raise Locust seed.—Plant the seed an inch deep, after having, early in the spring, poured boiling water over them, to soak for twenty-four hours.

Manure Heaps.—Cover them with eight inches of earth, to prevent the escape of the fertilizing gases.

The Lactometer.

THE subjoined description of this useful instrument is copied from that valuable journal, the "New Genesee Farmer"—the senior editor of which (M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.,) has kindly forwarded us the engraving.



We promised last month to give a description of the common lactometer, or instrument for testing the quality of milk, and ascertaining the proportion which the cream bears to the milk of any particular cow, or the produce of a whole dairy. This instrument is represented above. It consists of a mahogany frame, 10 inches long, 4 wide, and 3 high, in which stand six glass tubes, in a manner resembling candle-moulds. These tubes are about 11 inches long, and half an inch in diameter inside. Just 10 inches from the bottom, a fine line is marked round the tubes with the point of a diamond, and from this mark three inches downwards is graduated into inches and tenths of inches. At milking, these tubes are filled exactly to the upper line, (one from each cow,) and after standing twelve hours, the quantity of cream which has risen to the surface is shown by the degrees of the scale; each degree representing one per cent. of the whole. Thus, if there should appear 1 inch and 2 tenths, it would be 12 degrees; or the milk would give 12 per cent. of cream.

(P. "Frye's lactometer"—(humbug)—which we exposed last month, and which is represented as newly invented at the special request of the American Institute, we find is of a kin with "Bommer's Method." On looking over the Albany Cultivator for 1840, we find this instrument accurately described, in a communication signed B., dated from Montgomery County, Md. The writer states that he received one from France, and that two of them were then in possession of Gen. John Mason, of Clermont Co., Virginia.

HINTS FOR SPRING.—The earlier after the frost is out of the ground that you transplant vines, or put out your cuttings, the better; for it is important that they start in their growth with the earliest vegetating power of the earth in spring.

Rose, snow-ball, lilac, and all other bushes of the flowering tribe, should be set out as early as possible.

As soon as the plants in your strawberry beds push through the earth, the beds should receive a dressing. Clear out all the weeds, decayed leaves, and old runners: loosen the earth around the plants, and apply some rich mould about them, digging it in so as to prevent a loss from evaporation or washing.—Selected.

SEEDS.—Farmers should collect their seeds of various kinds in due season, that they may be ready when wanted; in this way much time may be saved, and by attending to the subject in season, one will be more likely to succeed in obtaining the kinds he desires. Some, on applying to a farmer for a favorite kind of grain, peas, &c., will find that he has consumed them, when, on an early application, they might have been obtained by exchange or otherwise.—Bost. Cult.

A CHINESE PROVERB.—The fool is not always unfortunate, nor the wise man always successful; yet never had a fool a thorough enjoyment—never was a wise man wholly unhappy.

SUMMARY.

WHEAT CROP IN OHIO.—The Macconnellsville Independent of the 28th ultimo says:—"The wheat crop of the county looks remarkably well this spring. There was a large quantity put in last fall, and, if the present prospect is not blighted, there will be an immense surplus this season for exportation."

CORN.—The New York Express says—"Purchases of Corn continue to be made for the English market. The sales for the quarter have already reached 30,000 bushels. This new demand has caused a material advance in price.—Sales to arrive are reported at 54 cents."

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.—By a report from the Register of the Treasury, it appears that the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of April was \$3,141,263 36.

MORE ROPE.—Mr. George Weaver of Philadelphia, has just completed a rope for one of the inclined planes on the Alleghany Portage rail road, a mile and a half in length and eight inches in circumference. This is the largest rope yet manufactured in this country.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A discovery has been made says the Natchez Free Trader that will enable sugar planters to convert their whole crops into white sugar without the usual intervention of the clarifying process. The sugar is fabricated in an apparatus entirely by steam.

CHOOSING BEES.—Place your ear close to the hive, and give a sudden tap; if the inmates give a short and sudden buzz, all is right; but if it be a languid hum, or rather a purring sound, the hive must be rejected, for the bees are weak.—Sel.

KENTUCKY HEMP AND COTTON.—The Louisville correspondent of the New York Tribune writes "that the most important product of Kentucky soil is hemp." The value of this crop, he states, "rises two and a quarter millions of dollars, of which \$1,900,000 in value is manufactured into cotton bagging, bale, rope and cordage, and the residue shipped in its raw state to the Atlantic ports. Of the cotton bagging about 20,000 pieces, and of the bale rope about as many coils, valued at \$1,520,000, is shipped from this port."

MEXICO contains about 7,000,000 inhabitants. of these, only 1,000,000 are whites—4,000,000 are indians—the rest negroes, Mestizos, &c.—Out of these 7,000,000, only 687,743 of all classes can read and write.

We learn from the Brighton Herald, received by the Britannia, that a seminary is now being established in the county of Northampton, (England,) where the rudiments of Agriculture, and Agricultural Chemistry, as propounded by Liebig, Playfair, and others, are to be taught, combined with a classical education.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—Cochran, the inventor of the revolving pistol, is now in France. We find the following statement in the papers:—"Twenty of Cochran's steam excavators are now employed on the rail-road between Rouen and Havre."

The juice of onions, applied to the part stung by a bee, is said to afford immediate relief, in extracting the poison.

MORE than 1000 miles of the frontier of Michigan is lake coast! Five inland seas (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, St. Clair,) surround it, and two of these, Michigan and Superior, are vast bodies of water, on which an immense commerce will before long be carried on.—Buffalo Gazette.

EVERY gate post on the farm should have a small hole bored in it, to be filled with grease and plugged up, to grease the latches, and hinges.—Want of grease is often observed, but from not having it at hand, it is generally never applied.

A traveler writing from Italy, says that the Roman Forum, is now a cow market, and the Palace of the Cæsars is a rope walk.

Love should be founded on respect, respect on merit, and merit on uprightness of soul.

Mechanics' Department.

[We find the subjoined truthful article among a parcel of scraps, collected some time ago. It is an exotic here—having originally appeared in a "down east" paper—but is nevertheless appropriate for this latitude. Let the Mechanics of Michigan give it an attentive perusal, and remember the just sentiments it contains. —EDITOR.]

The Mechanics of our Country.

The mechanics of our country are among the most intelligent of its people. So they should be, for they are among the most useful citizens. They have built up our towns and our cities—they have reared our bulwarks and fortresses of national defence—they have constructed our navy—they have covered almost every sea with the whitened sails of commerce, enterprise and industry. But, notwithstanding all this, it has not unfrequently occurred to us that one of the most serious evils, and one which mainly contributes to prevent the elevation of many deserving mechanics, amid the estimations and honors of their fellow men, is the unjust exercise of selfishness and jealousy. We do not purpose, in this little paragraph, to go into a full elucidation of our views upon this great evil, but we wish simply, if we can, to arrest the attention of the intelligent mechanics among our readers, who have, and profess to have, a regard for the true welfare of the Mechanic classes. We wish to tell them most plainly, that we have for years been convinced that it is not every one who pretends the most interest for mechanics, who in reality feels the most interest. Honestly speaking we fear that the very opposite of this is too generally true. The very best friends of mechanics are those who do for them faithful and honorable service—not those who bluster most voraciously about how grievously they think the mechanics are oppressed, and yet never lift a finger to benefit them in any way or manner whatever.—We say there are thousands of such pretenders and blusterers in American society. Our free institutions really appear to be a sort of hot bed for the production of such hollow hearted demagogues, blusterers and pretenders. Examine the pretenders and their pretences.—See if they are not hollow hearted. Find out if they are not all sound and fury, meaning nothing but to deceive. We say they are.—We say we have proved them to be so. And we have come to the conclusion that, as fearless public journalists, wishing to promulgate at all times, correct principles and important truths, we are bound to illustrate and elucidate this unjust evil towards the mechanical classes of our country. We have a strong desire to see if we cannot do a little something as independent editors, towards stripping off the borrowed plumage of certain pretenders, blusterers, and humbugs, who literally go about seeking who they may devour. We will try. They may depend upon that, and the best can do no more.

For years and years, we have been more and more convinced, that there is an immense amount of pretence, humbuggery, and "soft sodder," (as Sam Slick has it,) got up by an army of pretended friends to the working classes, particularly and especially, just preceding all great political contests. We speak not of parties in politics. With these we have, and shall have, nothing to do in our columns.

But we do speak and we will speak of facts; and what is more, we are sure that all the true friends of the people, throughout our common country, will stand by us in such a fearless exposition.

Important Invention.

Mr. James Liggett, of Ladiesburg, Frederick County, Md., has just completed the working model of a machine, which is considered by many to be the greatest discovery of the age. It is the application of the power of the screw to wheel machinery, whereby the gain of power is so great that, with a screw weighing from one to one and a half tons, a man would be able to propel a train of cars on a railroad with as much force and velocity as is now attained by the locomotive. It occupies but a small space, and can be applied to any kind of wheel machinery. By reason of the infirmities of age, together with pecuniary embarrassments, he has been, thus far, unable to have an effective machine constructed, and his wish now is to call public attention to the subject, in the hope that some enterprising persons may be induced to embark in the matter.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WHAT ARE COALS.—Among the results of geological changes, those of vegetable bodies, or remains, termed *fossil*, (from *fossus*, Latin, dug out of the earth,) are not the least interesting. Thus coals are fossils, produced from immense forests which have been overwhelmed by the earth, and subjected to certain influences, which philosophy has hitherto been perplexed in satisfactorily defining.

That wood may be converted into coal, is acknowledged, yet men do not so well agree in their explanation of the process by which this change is effected. Any person who has not considered the subject, will probably ask: What resemblance does coal bear to wood? A ready answer to which may be given in the concise definition of Dr. Ure:—"Coal is in fact vegetable matter, what adipocire is to animal matter—a complete chemical change, in which the fibrous structure disappears."

AIM AT SUCCESS AND PERSEVERE.—Success in life is the great object. Usefulness, property, character and standing, are objects which become the corner stones of a splendid temple. Till all are gone, none need despair; and when they are, few have the least cause to hope. No one should be ashamed of his calling, if useful. He may slowly rise to personal independence; and such a state is positive happiness.

Let us aim at success in life, and remember that it depends upon industry, economy and a good moral character, but most of all, on discretion in a wise, precautionary foresight.—As a small leak may sink the most splendid ship so a trivial circumstance may make or mar an independent fortune. Our successful men "who are rich and happy in old age, have been careful men."

IMMENSE GUN.—The largest gun ever made in England has been landed at the Arsenal, at Woolwich. It weighs nearly 18 tons. This gun is made on the Howitzer principle, and is about twelve feet long. The diameter of the bore is within about one-tenth of sixteen inches. The weight of solid shot with which it will be fired is 455 lbs., by shells 300 lbs. This gun was cast and bored for Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt; and two other large guns 130 pounders, were landed at the same time to be proved for service in Egypt.

AMERICAN Merino Shawls are now manufactured in Blakely Township, Pa., from wool raised in Lancaster. They are said to be a large and handsome article, and sell readily at \$5.

Great Improvement in Manufacturing Iron.

A discovery has lately been made by Mr. SIMEON BROADMEADOW, of New York, in the manufacture of Iron, by means of which the Iron Ore is by only one process converted into Wrought Iron without being first made into Pig Iron, and at a less expense than the Pig Iron can be made.

The Iron Ore is placed upon the floor of a reverberatory furnace, the flame of the fire passing over it; when a chemical compound is used to unite the elements of the Iron by separating the *slag* entirely from it. By this first and only operation, the wrought iron comes out as perfect in every respect as that by the double operation of *puddling* and piling Pig Iron, and, for the purpose of manufacturing Steel, even surpasses it. By this process, Wrought Iron can be produced at a cost not exceeding *twenty five dollars and a half* per ton.

To make the Iron Ore into balls of Wrought Iron will require no blast, nor machinery of any kind; the anthracite or bituminous coals being used with equal advantage in a common air-furnace, a good draught being all that is wanting. These balls of Wrought Iron can be made at a good profit (if the furnace is built near the mines of mineral and coal,) for *fourteen dollars* per ton.

Lost Arts of the Egyptians.

What mechanical means had the ancient Egyptians to raise and fix the enormous posts on the lintels of their temples at Karnac? Architects confess that they could not raise them by the usual mechanical powers. Those means must, therefore, be put to the account of the "lost arts." That they were familiar with the principle of Artesian wells has been lately proved by engineering investigations, carried on while boring for water in the Great Oasis. That they were acquainted with the principle of the Railroad is obvious; that is to say, they had artificial causeways, leveled, direct, and grooved, for the conveyance from great distances of enormous blocks of stone, entire stone temples, and colossal statues half the height of the monument. Remnants of iron have lately been found in these grooves. It has been argued that they not only possessed a knowledge of steam power, which they employed in the cavern mysteries of their pagan freemasonry, (the oldest in the world, of which pyramids were the lodges,) but the modern steam engine is derived through Solomon de Caus, the predecessor of Worcester, from the invention of Hero, the Egyptian engineer.

PRESERVATIVE COMPOSITION.—For a composition for coloring and preserving gates, roofs, and timber generally, from the weather, melt twelve ounces of rosin in an iron pot or kettle, add three gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown (or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as usual with oil,) as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second. It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick work.

No man can ever borrow himself out of debt. If you wish for relief, you must work for it, economise for it. You must make more and spend less than you did while you were running in debt. You must wear homespun instead of broadcloth, drink water instead of champagne, and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the handmaids of wealth, and the sure sources of relief. A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, and a dollar saved is better than forty times its amount in worthless gewgaws.—Try our scheme—it is much better than to depend upon bank favors, and a thousand times more honorable than a resort to bankrupt laws.—Ed.

Ladies' Department.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A Chapter for Parents and Daughters.

BY ANNETTE.

As the "lords of creation" have so frequently imputed the sin of jealousy to our sex, it will not seem strange if a little is displayed.

There is a certain class of parlor ornaments, and fit for nothing else, who scoff at the idea of usefulness, and regard her as uncompanionable and unfit for an associate who discourses harmonious strains on the buzzing wheel, as it tells another and another thread drawn by the hand of affection to cover a beloved parent, brother, or sister. They forget that it is little over a century since the world possessed such mighty intellect. Antecedently even queens and princesses did not deem it derogatory to them to employ their time usefully: their delicate hands wrought the garments which covered their dear ones—not leaving what, to them, was so delightful a task, to be languidly performed by those who could not mingle one feeling of love, and only to eke out a mean pittance for their children would attempt the task.

And, at the present day,—but we forbear. We will not compare those only *half civilized* eastern autocracies to our highly enlightened Republic, where each one has a right to think and say what he pleases—and where so much intellect is enlisted to make wholesome laws. But the poor menial who *performs the labor* is "quite a different thing." He should be willing to sacrifice his interest to the general good: indeed he must toil on, for if he ceases to do so, what will become of that portion of community which *will not labor*? They cannot eat gold and silver—neither can they make a meal on bank notes, even though it be Safety Fund; and they cannot exchange their precious metal or ragged paper for bread or clothing, unless labor produce it. But we have digressed widely from our subject—so, craving pardon, will return.

An opportunity is not thrown immediately in the way, so the farmer is too apt to neglect the mental cultivation of his children: but before the severe sentence is given, consider the circumstances and motive of the action. It is nature here we contemplate. Dissimulation has not yet spread her mask—watch the soul as depicted in the tell-tale eye and unsophisticated countenance. It speaks not of sickly hope and blighted joy—of a mind satiated with pleasure, yet still stretching every nerve to grasp the phantom, which brings only disappointment and tears. Exercise in the pure air gives health, and causes the rose to luxuriate on the soft cheek of youth: it also imparts vigor to the mind—and never do you hear the practical farmer or mechanic complain of listless ennui.

Call upon a fashionable lady, (when expected;) you see her moving with an ease and grace almost captivating. All is smiles, and as she accompanies you to the door, remarks: "Now, Mrs., or Miss (whichever you may chance to be,) do not wait so long before you call again—really I begin to think you quite ceremonious. Your company is so pleasant we shall be happy to see you any time you will favor us with a call." But, reader, be not away so fast; just envelop yourself in the mystic veil and step back where, unobserved, you

can wait the next call. Hark!—even now a light step presses upon the gravel, and now the knocker is moved from without. But did you observe the face of our lady, as she returned after accompanying her last guest to the door; she casts her eyes pettishly into the glass, and, as her reflected form presents itself, says: "How I look to-day!—but no wonder, for Ma has been scolding all the morning, and that is enough to make any one with double the patience I have, look sour; however I hope it was not observed, for it would seem so ungenteel."

She throws herself into the armed chair, and, in idle listlessness, awaits the next call. At the second knock she starts—"who can it be now?" She hastens to the door. "My dear friend G., I am so happy to see you, for I was almost dying of ennui. I must tell you of the call I have just had from Miss A. Oh, she is almost intolerable; but you know she calls at Mrs. L's, and Dr. P's, and is very friendly at Judge K's, and people really say she is going to be married to young B.—by the by, a queer taste in him, I think. But do you think there is anything so very attractive about her?—she had on that new silk dress that her dress-maker told so much about. It does not become her; you know her form is never very graceful, and she looks still worse in that. I of course asked her to call again, but it was a mere matter of ceremony." But Miss G. rises to depart. "My dear G. why do you not call oftener?—you know we have always been such dear friends. I shall return this call soon, and if there is lack of friendship, be assured it will not be on my part."

Reader, now listen a moment—our lady has just entered her mother's room. "Oh, Ma, I have had a call from that precise, affected Miss G. I am glad it is over, for I have been dreading it a long time." But we drop the curtain, as such scenes have been sufficiently disgraced.

Now, methinks, I see a contemptuous smile curl the proud lip of the reader, while she enquires, "Who is it dares thus to intrude upon our dearest secrets; and openly expose us? You ridicule our accomplishments, and would have us all blue-stockings." No such thing; but when one sees those social and highly intellectual powers with which the God of Nature has so richly endowed you, wasted, and (worse than wasted,) perverted into evil, is she blameable for speaking the truth, even though it give offence? For the poor slaves of etiquette have often—instead of hearts which would otherwise gush forth with human kindness, and be moved with compassion at the affliction of fellow-beings—their natural feelings stifled, and become cold and selfish.

A.

Michigan, 1844.

To young Men—Truth well spoken.

We commend the following well-timed remarks of the editor of the New York Tribune, to the special attention of those young men in the country who feel inclined to murmur at their lot, and to envy young men in cities their imaginary advantages.—*Gen. Farmer.*

It is a sore evil that labor, so essential to health, vigor and virtue, is generally regarded with aversion. Even those who boast that they live by straight-forward hard work are almost uniformly seeking to escape from their condition. Even the substantial, thrifty far-

mer, whose life is or might be among the happiest, is apt to train his darling son for a profession or put him in a store. He laudably wishes to put him forward in the world, but he does not think that half the time and expense bestowed in making him an average lawyer, or doctor, would suffice to make him an eminently intelligent and scientific farmer—a model and blessing to the whole country.

Why will not our thrifty farmers think of this? The world is surfeited with middling lawyers and doctors—the gorge even of Iowa rises at the prospect of a new batch of either; of tolerable clergymen there is certainly no lack, as the multitude without societies bear witness, and yet here is the oldest, the most essential and noblest of employments, on which the full blaze of science has hardly yet poured, and which is to-day making more rapid strides, and affords a more promising field for intellectual power than any other, comparatively shunned and neglected. Of good, thoroughly educated, at once scientific and practical farmers, there is nowhere a super-abundance.—Everywhere there is need of this class, to introduce new processes and improve old ones, to naturalize and bring to perfection the plants, grains, fruits &c., we still import from abroad when we might better produce them at home—to introduce a proper rotation and diversification of crops—to prove and teach how to produce profitably the most grain to the acre—in short to make agriculture the pleasing, attractive, ennobling pursuit it was originally intended to be. There is no broader field of usefulness—no surer road to honorable eminence. The time will come when, of the men of the last generation, Arthur Young will be more widely honored than Napoleon. But while the true farmer should be the most thoroughly educated and well informed man in the country, there are many of our old farmers even who will cheerfully spend a thousand dollars to qualify one son for a profession, yet grudge a hundred each to educate the three or four less favored who are to be farmers. There are farmers who cultivate hundreds of acres and never look into a book on agriculture, though they would not countenance a doctor or clergyman who studied no works on medicine or theology. What a world of mistakes and inconsistencies is displayed all around us!

There are thousands in all our cities who are well employed and in good circumstances; we say, let these continue, if they are content and feel certain that the world is better in their daily doings. There are other tens of thousands who *must* stay here, as things are; having no means to get elsewhere, no skill in any arts but those peculiar to city life, and a very limited knowledge; these *must* stay, unless something should transpire out of the common course of events. There are other tens of thousands annually arriving from Europe, who, however valuable acquisitions to the country, must contribute to glut the market and depress the price of labor of all kinds in our city—some of these must remain here till they can obtain means and knowledge to go elsewhere. But for young men of our own happier agricultural districts to crowd into the great cities or into villages, in search of clerkships and that like, is madness—inhumanity to the destitute—moral suicide.—While nine tenths of states are a waste wilderness, and all our marts of trade overflow with eager seekers for employment, let all escape from cities who can, and all who have opportunities to labor and live in the country, resolve to stay there.

Miscellaneous.

A Gentleman.

Moderation, decorum, and neatness distinguish the gentleman; he is at all times affable, diffident and studious to please. Intelligent, and polite, his behaviour is pleasant and graceful. When he enters the dwelling of an inferior, he endeavors to hide, if possible, the difference between their rank in life; ever willing to assist those around him, he is neither unkind, haughty, nor overbearing. In the mansions of the great, the correctness of his mind induces him to bend to etiquette, but not to stoop to adulation; correct principle cautions him to avoid the gaming table, inebriety, or any other foible that could occasion him self-reproach. Pleased with the pleasures of reflection, he rejoices to see the gayeties of society, and is fastidious upon no point of little import. *Appear* to be a gentleman, and its shadow will bring upon you contempt—*be* a gentleman, and its honors will remain even after you are dead.

QUARRELING.—If anything in the world will make a man fell badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is, unquestionably, a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he does before one; it degrades him in the eyes of others, and what is worse blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for us, and the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you—the wisest way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

ROB GENIUS of its confidence, of its lofty self-esteem, and you clip the wings of the eagle; you domesticate, it is true, the wanderer you could not hitherto comprehend in the narrow bonds of your house-hold affections; you abuse and tame it more to the level of your ordinary judgements—the walled in and petty circumference of your little and commonplace moralities—but you take from it the power to soar; the hardihood which was content to brave the thunder cloud and build its eyrie on the rock, for the proud triumph of rising above its kind, and contemplate with a closer eye the majesty of Heaven.

EXERCISE.—"Walking," said Jefferson, "is the best possible exercise. Habituate yourself to walk very far. We value ourselves on having subdued the horse to our use; but doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by it. No one thing has occasioned so much degeneracy of the human body. An Indian goes on foot nearly as far a day as an enfeebled white man with a horse; and he will tire the best horse."

THE PARSON AND THE FARMER.—An honest bluff farmer meeting the parson of the parish in a bye-lane, and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect chest, told him that "he was better fed than taught."

"Very true, indeed, sir," replied the farmer, "for you teach me, and I feed myself."

Market Intelligence.

JACKSON, April 15, 1844.

GRAIN.—Wheat remains at 62½ cents; Corn, Rye, and Barley, 37½ cents; Oats, 25 to 28.

FLOUR is selling at \$3 25 to \$3 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, per barrel, Mess \$12, at wholesale—\$14, retail; Hams, 8 cents; Lard, 8 c; Maple Sugar, 8 to 10 c; Apples, green, \$1 00—dried, \$1 25 to \$1 50; Beans, \$1 00. Butter, 15 to 20 cents.

ANN ARBOR, April 10.

There is but little Wheat in market on account of the bad roads, buyers offer 68 a 70 c; Oats, 22 a 25c; Corn, 34 a 36 c; Potatoes 20 a 25 c; Clover seed, \$7,00; Flour, retail \$3 75;

BUFFALO, April 9.

We were shown yesterday a sample of Adrian wheat to arrive to-day, which is offered at 90 cents. The Ohio wheat, of which samples were exhibited here, and which was held at 93 cents, was sold at Sandusky the other day, we understand, at 82 cents. The Racine wheat, which has been held at 95 cents, is now offered at 93. In flour there is very little variation.—For best common brands Michigan and Black Rock "Erie Mills," we quote to day \$4½. The fancy brands are held at \$4½. Pork continues to go off very fast at \$9 50. Our Detroit correspondence brings us intelligence of the sudden rise of Pork in that vicinity. For good Mess \$9 is asked. The roads are represented to be in a wretched condition, and very little produce of any kind brought in by waggons. Clover Seed is dull here at \$5, and Timothy also at \$1 50.—Gaz.

NEW YORK, April 6.

FLOUR.—The market has not been very active during the past week. Holders of Genesee generally ask \$4 93½ but some sales have been made at \$4 91, including some parcels, say 200 to 2500 barrels, taken for England. Sales of Michigan at the same price as Genesee. Round hoop Ohio is worth \$4 57½. There is very little demand for flour for shipment to the eastward, buyers probably waiting for the opening of the canal and receipts thereby.

BEANS.—Pots are very inactive. We quote \$4 43½ a 4 50 as the extremes. Pearls are still held at \$5.

JOB PRINTING.

Every description of Letter Press Printing, such as Labels, Waybills, Show Bills, Road Bills, Stage Bills, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Circulars, Ball Tickets, Business Cards, Catalogues, Notes, &c. &c., executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, at the office of the Michigan Farmer, north side of the Public Square, Jackson.

BLANKS, of every description, kept constantly on hand, or printed to order.

☐ All orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention. April, 1844.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The subject matter of which may correspond with the agricultural and mechanical character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 for the first insertion of 12 lines or less—and 50 for each subsequent insertion. The money to be paid in advance.

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BANK NOTE LIST.

[CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.]

MICHIGAN.			
F & M B'k & Branch	pa	Bank of Buffalo	55 dis
Bank of St. Clair	pa	Clinton county	40 dis
Mich Insurance Co	par	Watervliet	50 dis
Oakland County Bank	pa	Com bank Buffalo	40 dis
River Raisin Bank	pa	Com bank Oswego	50 dis
Mer B'k Jackson Co		Bank of Lyons	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	70 dis	B'k America, Buff	40 dis
State Scrip	4 a 5 dis	B'k Commerce do	40 dis
State Warrants	50 dis	Bank of Oswego	25 dis
OHIO.		Bank of Lodi	25 dis
Specie paying banks	par	Binghamton	40 dis
Cleveland	55 dis	Cattaraugus county	40 dis
Com bank Scioto	25 dis	Erie do	50 dis
" Lake Erie	15 dis	Mechan b'k Buffalo	50 dis
Far bank Canton	60 dis	Mer Ex bank do	50 dis
Granville	75 dis	Miller's bank, Clyde	20 dis
Hamilton	25 dis	Phoenix b'k, Buffalo	40 dis
Lancaster	30 dis	Tonawanda	dis
Mer & Trader's Cin	15 dis	U. S. bank, Buffalo	35 dis
Manhattan	90 dis	Western New-York	35 dis
Miami Ex Com	60 dis	Staten Island	55 dis
Urbana bank'g Com	60 dis	Olean	40 dis
INDIANA.		Alleghany county	75 dis
State bank & bran	1 dis	St. Lawrence Stock &	
State Scrip	30 dis	Real Estate Notes	55 dis
ILLINOIS.		Stock Notes	75 dis
State bank	50 dis	State bank, Buffalo	80 dis
Shawneetown	60 dis	Wash'n b'k, N. Y.	10 dis
KENTUCKY.		Union b'k, Buffalo	35 dis
All good banks	2 dis	CANADA.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		All	2 dis
Specie paying	1 dis	WISCONSIN.	
Erie	3 dis	Fire & Marine Insu-	
Relief Notes	10 dis	rance Co. Checks	1 dis
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,		MISSOURI.	
& NEW ENGLAND.	par	State bank	2 dis
Exchange on New-York,	1 1-2 premium.		
" " Buffalo,	3-4 "		



1844.



LAWSON, HOWARD & CO. FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DETROIT, MICH.

Warehouse foot of Shelby Street.

Agents for the Buffalo and Ohio Line, and New York Lake Boat Line, on the Erie Canal, in connection with Steamboats, Propellers and Vessels on the Lakes.

AGENTS.

E. W. BARNARD, } 100 Broad street, N. Y.
R. J. VANDEWATER, }
J. H. MATHER, } foot State st., Albany N. Y.
W. H. VANDEWATER, }
Chard, Meech & Co., Buffalo, New York.

All goods and property shipped by these lines insured on the Erie Canal, and persons shipping by them can be assured of as quick despatch as by any other line.

The undersigned are prepared to make contracts for the transportation of produce and merchandize by the above lines, and solicits the patronage of merchants, millers, &c.

* * ALSO, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-House of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

LAWSON, HOWARD & Co., Agents.
Detroit, March 25, 1844.

Fruit Trees and Shrubbery.

THE Subscribers have just received, and will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of GRAFTED FRUIT TREES, of all kinds, from the Ypsilanti Garden.

Garden Shrubbery and Flowers of all kinds, for Gardens and Door Yards, may be had at any time, by calling at their chandler's shop, north of the Railroad bridge

GIBSON & RUSSEL.

Jackson, March 30, 1844.

Foster's Improved Patent Pumps.

H. & F. M. FOSTER respectfully inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their Machine Shop, (on the east side of Grand River, near the Rail Road Depot,) in the Village of Jackson, superior Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, made of the best materials, and warranted not to FREEZE. These Pumps have been extensively in use in the Eastern States, for 15 years, and the increasing demand for them, is evidence of the general satisfaction they have given.

Jackson, February 15, 1844.

Ploughs! Ploughs!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs, can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace. Jackson, April 1, 1843.